LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Bynum and the Farmers. to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Bynum, in his speech on the Mills bill, delivered in Congress on the 25th of last April. on page 19 makes these extraordinary state-

With us the raising of sheep is not for the wool but for the meat. Farmers will raise sheep because a certain number can always be profitably kept upon any farm. The profit in raising sheep, except where the climate is mild and pasturage is abundant, is not in the wool but in the mutton. In countries where the profit is in raising mutton the demand for mutton will control and regulate the number of sheep. In countries where wool can be grown at comparatively little cost, and the profit to the shepherd is not in slaughtering but in shearing his sheep, there the wool will be grown to clothe the people in the colder climates; and to exclude the same from our perts is not only destruction to our woolen mills, but is a serious blow to every other industry, and to every individual throughout the whole country.

If this statement means anything it does mean that no farmer in this Seventh congressional district, nor in the State of Indiana, has any business raising sheep for the wool; that he should not expect to make money by selling the wool, and that he should be content to raise sheep for the mutton. Any farmer knows very well that it does not pay him to raise sheep simply to slaughter; that sheep are exceedingly hard on the farm, and if he cannot make any money on the shearing that he had better not attempt to raise them at all. But Mr. Bynum takes the extraordinary position that this industry of raising sheep for the wool belongs to another class of people altogether, and not to our farmers. The fact is, Mr. Bynum is talking in the interests of New York importers, in tryhave no business raising sheep for the wool. The sheep raising in this congressional district is no small thing. I have a brother who is a farmer and has a flock of sheep. I asked him the other day if he made any money off of them. He replied that he did with the present tariff on wool, but that if wool was put on the free list he would be forced to sell his sheep and go out of the business. Our farmers have to work hard for what they get and why should they not be protected and their interests carefully guarded? What right has our Congressman to stand upon the floor of Congress or go over the country and tell his farmer constituents that they have no business raising sheep to make money on wool, that this industry belongs to another class of people? What else is this but adgrowers in the interests of the New York importers. I understand that Colonel Matson, the Democratic nominee for Governor, has made the statement "that there are not enough sheep in Indiana to hurt the farmer by putting wool on the free list." This is "cold comfort," indeed, for our farmers. Mr. Bypum further says in his letter to the editor of the Indianapolis Journal: "We tariff reformers insist that the people would be benefited by being able to obtain everything that 'grows' free." The Mills bill, for which Mr. Bynum voted and for the passage of which he made his speech, puts on the free list "vegetables." When we put on the free list everything that "grows," this touches the interests of the farmer most directly and personally. He is forced in contact with the markets of the entire world in the sale or everything he has. Potatoes, by our existing laws, are protected just enough to prevent Canada and other countries shipping them into our country and breaking down the price. Every year the farmer thinks that the price which he realizes for his potatoes and other vegetables is distressingly low, and yet Mr. Bynum is perfectly willing that the present prices should be broken down by putting potatoes and other vegetables on the free list, and allowing Canada and other countries to ship them into our ports, and let the poor farmer take care of himself as best he can. Mr. Bynum has a great deal to say about the farmer getting cheap clothes by admiting wool free. I suppose the average farmer buys a suit of clothes once a year. What does the farmer gain by having the price of his vegetables broken down, and his wool industry taken from him in getting a suit of clothes afew dollars cheaper? If the farmer adopts Mr. Bynum's absurd free-trade theories, he will pay an increased price for his clothing. The farmer now has money to buy with, but if we le: Mr. Bynum have his way he could not get for the little which he would have to sell any price by which he could make a profit. Instead of trying to break down our farmers' interests, we should, by every means possible, encourage the farmer, and protect his interests and rights, so that he can become thrifty and accumulate money. I cannot see how any farmer in this congres-

his public speeches and letters. Mr. Bynum, at the close of his letter in the Sentinel, warns the editor of the Indianapolis Journal in the following bombastic language: "I am somewhat like the 'good-natured prizefighter,' who was never worth anything in a 'mill' until he was 'riled.' I am not worth much in a campaign till I am 'riled.' " When the votes are counted in November I think Mr. Bynum will wake up to the fact that his wonderful record as Congressman has somewhat "riled" his constituents. W. H. H. INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 18

sional district can vote for a man like Mr. By-

num, with such absurd views of public policy

as are so constantly expressed and contained in

An Old Douglas Democrat for Harrison. fo the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

From the moment when the renomination of Mr. Cleveland became a certainty, to be inevitably accompanied by a platform indorsing his tariff message, having in view the easily-ascertained facts, the avowed theories and the be forced to confront, my determination to support the Republican party and its nominees be came firm and unalterable, because I was convinced this was the only way in which I could fully comply with the duties and obligations of an American citizen, as God has given me to see the right.
Before Stephen A. Douglas, addressing the

Illinois Legislature at Springfield, Ill., in 1861, made his celebrated war speech, I was fully aware of the course he would pursue in his most patriotic and statesman-like fulfillment of the duty of the hour, and, together with other young men who were unconditional Unionists, I had already joined a drill club in St. Louis, Mo., to be prepared for the call of duty when we should be summoned to the field as soldiers to maintain the laws and aid in preserving the Union and the Constitution. That call was not long delayed, as on May 9, 1861, it found me bearing a musket, as a private soldier, in the First Rhode Island Volunteers, which, with other regiments in the three months' service, had been hurried forward to Washington for the defense of the national capital. I learned both than and during the entire war of the rebellion by experiences of no ordinary kind, and not easily forgotten, that there are times when the citizen must choose between his party and his country, and that his first duty is to his country. I believe we are now, as a people, called upon to meet a somewhat similar, if not in many respects an almost identical condition

It is certainly true that no appeal to arms is contemplated or threatened, but we must remember that history is constantly repeating itself, although in altered or modified forms, and that an attempt to sectionalize the commercial business, tariff and financial policy of the government cannot be said to be without danger to the best interests of the country. Is not an effort to sectionalize those interests clearly being made when they are sought to be controlled by a solid Southern vote, with comparatively little aid desired or expected from Northern or Western constituencies, while the chief reliance is had upon the enormous vote cast by one great city in the great State of New York, and that a city which is largely and peculiarly under Southern in-fluence! Is not this great fact more impressively true when we remember that by the enfranchise ment of the colored people the South has gained thirty-eight votes in Congress, and that without this increased vote the Mills bill would have been defrated, and without the powerful infinence of this solid sectional vote and the added employment of executive influence, power and patronage the number of Democrats who would have voted, in the House of Representatives, with Mr. Randall, against that bill would probably have nearly equaled the number of those who, voting with him, defeated the consideration of the Morrison horizontal reduction tariff bill-a measure now little heard of, still less defended and generally conceded to have been an

absurd legislative proposition?

Is the attempt to dominate the country upon the tariff issue, to force upon the people the views of Calhoun and a favored clause the confederate Constitution less dangerous to four welfare as a nation than a like attempt to control the destinies of the country by a similar vote and influence upon the slavery issues of 1860 and 1861?

May we not reasonably inquire: "For what purpose did General Grant and the cause of the Union and the Constitution triumph at Appo-mattox?" Is this danger in any way diminished because we are now compelled to acknowledge, with a feeling aking to a sense of national disgrace, the existence of a suppressed vote in the South, and painfully to realize that even the new South, with all that it implies, has its voice stifled by the old South, so that it is heard only faintly, if

I cannot permit myself now to be a largard,

at a time when I believe the welfare of my country to be imperiled, any more than I did n

At a later date, and on some opportune occasions, during the pending canvass, I shall endeavor to give my views more fully to my own friends throughout the country, to the friends of Douglas, all war Democrats and Union soldiers, and urge upon their attention the reasons why I believe the best interests and future welfare of the entire country demand the triumphant election of Harrison and Morton. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14. J. MADISON CUTTS.

Unequal Legs. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journals Solomon said, "The legs of the lame are not equal," meaning, among other things, that if he does not equally use all the legs he has, he will go lame. The same idea was a proverb among the Romans, hence they insisted on going "pari passu," with equal step, one leg keeping up with the other. Now, are we, as Republicans, doing that? One of our legs, the tariff question, seems to be doing all the walking. Our speeches and our literature are all in that line, while the other leg, our local questions, is left to hobble along as best it may. We are moving heaven and earth, so to speak, to capture the "workingmen," as they are called, forgetting that there are five times as many voters who can be influenced by the treatment of our insane and by the temperance question, if they are properly presented. Of course nobody is attempting to justify the management of the hospital, but nobody is attacking it, except by a random shot, occasionally, when we have one to spare from the tariff question; and yet, properly worked, there is more in it to turn the better class of Democrats from their old party than in all the national questions combined. Let it be shown, as it easily can be, that the present horrible condition of that great State benevolence, ing to convince his farmer constituents that they | in which any family may have a personal interest within a month, is not only the outgrowth of Democratic misrule, but that it is approved and defended by the party and made a party's pet, and we appeal not only to the humanity, but to the self-interest of every honest man. And there is the temperance question. In the language of General Harrison at Danville, "We have sounded a trumpet that will never call retreat." We could not retreat if we wanted to. But what are we doing? Not a candidate, or speaker, or editor has given the question more than a passing notice. But it is unlike the question of the hospital and the like. If we let this alone nobody will disturb it, and we lose nothing, though we gain nothing; but there never was equal activity displayed on any other question in Indiana than there is now on the temperan question. And it is all against the Republican party. Every township in the State is organized and there are "workers" everywhere. They all sing the same song and aim at the same end, the defeat of the Republican party. We may despise them as being few and as being simply women and preachers, but they are getting in their work with a class of voters who are not influenced by parades and who care not half so much for the protection of their sheep as they do for the protection of their children. In addition to this personal work they are lavish with their literature. They support ten local papers in Indiana, besides the Voice, which is sent gratutously to every preacher in the State, and has more than 5,000 subscribers besides, and only a few days ago their State central committee appropriated \$10,000 for a further dissemination of their literature, principally the Voice; yet our speakers treat the question as if we have done our full duty by putting a very tame resolution in our platform. On no other

A TEMPERANCE REPUBLICAN. The "Old Tippecanoe" Boys.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

issue could we win as many voters from the Democratic party as on this. There are thousands of Democrats who are heartily sick of the

attitude of the Democratic party on this question, but we make no attempt to win them.

We seem to aim only to keep our people from

going into the third party, and even that in a halting manner. Make our legs equal.

Soon after General Harrison was nomi nated for President, there was much said and written about the campaign of 1840, in which Gen. Ben Harrison's grandfather was a conspicuous figure and the life of that memorable campaign. It seemed to be thought necessary to bring the enthusiasm of that campaign to the aid of Gen. Ben Harrison. At first I was of the opinion that it would be unnecessary, and per-haps ill-advised, because I believed then, and still believe that Gen. Ben Harrison's own political record would furnish sufficient material for one of the most brilliant political campaigns that was ever made on the continent of America. But I find it impossible to keep this enthusiasm of 1840 in the back-ground Those old veterans of the above date will come to the front with a degree of enthusiasm that beggars description, and say they worked and voted for General W. H. Harrison for President in 1840, and they will work and vote for his grandson, General Ben Harrison, in 1888, and I guess we will have to let the old boys have their way this time, and encourage them their patriotic desires; and for the encouragement of those old veterans in other parts of the State, I send you for publication a partial list of those who live in Daviess county and will take an active part in the election of Gen. Ben Harrison. All whose names are marked with "V" voted for Van Buren in 1840, but will vote for General Harrison in 1888. The names are as follows: Col. Jno. Vantrees, Richard Graham, W. A. Horrall, Jacob Corly, Hugh Barr (V.). Guiger A. Woodmansee, A. H. Doberty, Watson Williams, W. H. Cross, David Solomon, Wn. M. Ingersoll, J. R. Kendall, James Aikwan, Christopher Grow, Jos. M. Taylor, W. S. Meredith, Mitchell Smith, A. B. Johnson, James Cosby, G. L. Dougherty, Captain W. F. Wood, Wm. Ragsdale, Wm. Singleton, Dr. A. M. Whitten, Wm. Helphenstine, Wm. Trauter, Overton Cosby, Adam Wise, F. P. McDonald B. T. Meredith, C. M. Prentiss, John H. Wright John Allen (V.), Rev. F. Slater, Jarret Keith S. L. Carpenter (V.), R. A. Wallace, R. S. Beeson, Dr. H. Wolf, Aaron Ruggles, Wilford Johnson (V.), Isaac Geeting, Joseph Hollingsworth, John Milholland, Captain I. W. McCormic, Jas. Porter (V.), Thos. Baldwin (V.), Peter Honey, Joseph Wilson. W. A. HORRALL.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Aug. 18. Trying to Stop the Sentinel.

to the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have received several copies of the Indianapolis Sentinel, paid by some one, and have written them as follows to-day:

"You will please discontinue the Sentinel sent to my address, as I regard your paper as no friend to the Union soldier; neither do I regard the administration it advocates as a friend to the Union soldier. I voted for Grover Cleveland in 1884 in good faith; now I see clearly and cannot indorse his brutal vetoes and free-trade policy. I served three months, three years, and veteranized-Company A. Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the "Buck Tails." I would also ask all old soldiers to vote for the soldiers' friends. Harrison and JOSEPH HOUSEHOLDER. Hovey."

Union CITY, Ind., Aug. 18. Unsold Public Lands.

Los Angeles Tribune. There is plenty of land left in the United States. Your Uncle Samuel has a magnificent domain, the extent of which very few people appreciate. When the tillable and habitable portion of it is occupied, it will be time to talk about free trade. That time is remote. Some of the surveyed land still unsold and in

	seen from			
Il States.				Acres
Wiscons	in	********	*********	2,400,0
Minneso	ta			8,400,0
Kansas				11,400,0
Nebrask	a			72,700.0
	8			1,900,0
	a			31,500,0
				38,500,0
Mississi	ppi			1.500.0
Nevada.	·*·····			
Oregon.				20,200 0
	ritories			

The total acreage of the United States, including Alaska, is 2,300,000,000. One-half of this territory remains unsold at the present day. Of course, a great part of the land yet belonging to the government is poor and now nearly worthless, such as much of Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico. But as population becomes more dense, lands that were once thought barren and valueless are found to be fertile and capable of supporting thousands of human beings, as was the case of our Southern California. Fifteen years ago this county was considered very excellent pasturage, but "nobody but sheep-herders could live here." Now there are 180,000 people in Los Angeles county, which has an area of 3,080,000 acres. We still have room

Will Never Give Up.

Iowa State Register. The woman suffragists will lose no time in carrying the question of the constitutionality of their cause in Washington Territory right up to the highest court of the land. Woman suffrage may be frowned upon by the courts, but its champions will never surrender until their lungs give out.

CLEANSE the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and realize what poor health you have had.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Aug. 19.

The latest novelty in Chicago criminal circles is female sand-baggers.

Frank Linneburg shot his wife and himself at

Vernon, Mo. Both will die. August Johnson, a Dane, is isolated in a Chicago hospital, suffering from tubercular leprosy. The proposed ocean race of four big steamships from New York to Europe will not take

Boys named Hoehl and Carey, aged about ten years, were drowned in the Ohio river at Rochester, Pa.

Royal Bacid, a well-to-do farmer living near Akron. O., was swindled out of \$1,000 in a confidence game. Seth Green, famous as a sportsman and pisci-

culturist, is sinking rapidly at his home, in Rochester, N. Y. Wm. M. Williams, burglar, escaped from jail at Greenfield, Mass., by cutting his way through the wall with a nail.

master at Qu'Appile. N. W. T., embezzled \$30,-000 and is in jail at Montreal. Martin L. Lewis, alias Saunders, alias Lovejoy, was arrested at Battle Creek, Mich., for attempting to pass a forged check.

David Davis, clerk of a storekeeper and post-

Robert Holmes and Jennie Lowrie, residing near Oswego, N. Y., hired a sail-boat to go to a pinnic. The boat was found on the beach. The Senate was not in session. In the House, the bill to restrict Chinese immigration was considered until 5 P. M., when the House adjourned.

Three masked men attempted to rob a Union Pacific passenger train, but were put to flight by the trainmen after thirty or forty shots had been fired.

One hundred empty whiskey barrels with uncanceled stamps were found in the wholesale liquor store of Col. Frank M. Potts, at Chattanooga, Tenn. As a party of picnickers were returning from

which two men, named Dungan and Morgan, were stabbed, the former fatally, it is said, by Michael Mines. Base-ball-Cincinnati 4, Athletics 0; Kansas City 11. Brooklyn 6: St. Louis 8. Baltimore 5 Boston 15, Chicago 5; New York 7, Detroit 6;

Lake Forest to Chicago, a quarrel occurred in

Washington 5, Indianapolis 1; Pittsburg 8, Peter Schoenhofer, sen of a Chicago brewer, ived into shallow water, thinking it was deep His spine was broken near the neck. His recov-

ery is deemed improbable. Hie father offers Burglars entered the residence of George C. Allen at Chester Depot, Vt. One held a revolver at the heads of Allen and his wife, while another ransacked the house, securing \$1,500 in

money and valuables.

L. T. Foreman was sentenced a quarter of a century ago to six years in the penitentiary for stealing a horse in Ralls county, Missouri. He escaped before incarcerated, and has just been captured at Hannibal, Mo.

The heaviest rain fell between noon on Wednesday and 8 A. M. Thursday that was ever known in the Louisiana delta. The Georgia Pacific track, near Leland, was three feet under water, and the water covered the cotton

The Rev. Robert H. Collyer, of New York, has been selected as orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze statue to Robert Burns, in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 30. It is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of Scotchmen ever assembled in this country.

Local Events.

Saturday night the Peoria and Bloomington, Ill., visitors entertained large crowds in front of the New Denison with music and speeches. Congressman Rowell, of Bloomington, and M. C. Quinn, of Peoria, for forty years a Democrat, and elected as such to the Illinois State Senate, made strong Republican speeches.

Dr. A. K. Fischer, forty-six years of age, a German of attainment, and for a year and a half, until recently, editor of Die Glocke, a Catholic paper, committed snicide Saturday night by taking opium. He was a surgeon in a New York regiment during the war, and has been active in politics since that time. In 1884 be had charge of the German department for Obio and Indiana, under the direction of the national Republican committee. Financial troubles was the cause of the suicide. His wife lives in Chi

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] Bynum's Assault on Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- During consideration of the Senate bill to restrict Chinese immigration, in the House, late this afternoon, Mr. Bynum followed the example set by his confederate friend, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, in the Senate this week, and delivered an attack upon General Harrison with a view to counteracting the exodus of labor votes that is taking place from the Democratic ranks in Indiana. Mr Bynum insisted upon having a full hour within which to deliver his campaign document, despite the fact that there were scarcely one hundred members present, and there was an almost unanimous demand for an immediate vote upon the bill. The delay his talk caused defeated adoption of the bill to-day. In general, the character of Mr. Bynum's remarks relating to General Harrison's record on Chinese immigration was a counterpart to, if not an adaptation, of the attempt of Senator Vest to explode burnt powder. It was a rehashing of weather-beaten straw. He had not spoken a dozen sentences until it became apparent to members on the Republican side that there was to be an extensive series of misrepresentations and a lot of glittering generalities. Messrs. Dingley. of Maine; Cannon of Illinois; Bayne, of Pennsylvania and other Republicans arose at once to correct seriatim, the exaggerations, misstatements and falsities, as they were uttered, but it was not truth that was wanted on the Democratic side, and Bynum declined to yield. Had he done so, a few words now and then as he progressed. would have been all that was necessary on the part of Republicans to have made his speech not only a tissue of misrepresentation, but ridiculous. It was astonishing the way Bynum persisted in repeating statements the falsity of which has long since been shown to everybody. He reiterated the declaration of Senator Vest, that in 1880, during the campaign for the Legislature which elected General Harrison to the Senate, the General's law partners induced Chinamen at Indianapolis to take out papers of citizenship in order that they could vote for Republican candidates. He also reiterated among other things that before a literary society General Harrison read a paper in which he took the strongest possible grounds in favor of unrestricted immigration of Chinese, and their admission to citizen Both are unadulterated fabrications. alleged record of General Harrison Chinese legislation was incomplete, partial, and misleading. Mr. Byoum gave him credit for nothing said or done in favor of anti-Chinese legislation, when it is well known that in both committee and on the floor of the chamber he did much, by votes and words, to prove that he favored restriction of immigration of Celestials; but he asked that it be done lawfully, as well as efficiently.

Mr. Bynum said one thing he will have to explain to the laboring men in the Indianapolis district and that was that the laborer wants an open and free market for what he has to buy, as well as for what he has to sell, which means, if it means anything, free trade pure and simple. After laboring to show that the Democratic party has done everything, the Republican party nothing for labor, ringing the changes on various misstatements in relation to Gen. Harrison,

he sat down. Mr. Bingley occupied about six minutes in dis section of Bynum's general statement affecting the record of the Republican party, and all the gentleman from the capitol district had said was nil. Bynum held the Republican party responsible for the failure to pass a restriction bill in 1877-80. Mr. Dingly reminded him that both Houses of Congress were in the hands of Democrate then, and that they refused, point blank, to adopt an anti-Chinese bill presented by Mr. Page, of California, which was one of the best ever offered on the subject; and, further, t Democrats in that Congress refused to carry into effect the provisions of the first treaty negotiated to restrict Chinese immigration-a treaty

negotiated by a Republican administration. Mr. Felton, of California, showed how the House committee on toreign relations in the last Congress was organized by Speaker Carlisle to defeat anti-Chinese bills, and how the present chairman, Perry Belmont, of New York, had smothered bills on the subject. The tables were already turned upon Bynum; the record was recorded, and the Democratic! party held responsi-

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, a Democratic member of the committee, said that the reason Belmont did not take action on the bills referred to was because a majority of the committeehe Democrats acting on the advice of Secretar Bayard-believed the bills would, if they become laws, contravene existing treaty stipula-Mr. Bayne wanted to know why Democrats

refused to take General Harrison's explanation

of this character as his reason for opposing a bill in the Senate. The Democrats simply hung their heads in shame. Directly, Mr. Owen, of Logansport, arose. He said that it was a few minutes ago that he first

son; but Mr. Owen proved himself equal to any emergency requiring vigorous extemporaneous speaking. It took him but twenty minutes to completely annihilete every essential statement of fact made by Mr. Bynum in an hour, and to throw in a lot of good information besides. Mr. Owen began by stating that even the bitterest enemy of Gen. Harrison would not actuse him of opposing restriction of Chinese immigration; be only opposed a violation of sacred treaty stipulations. General Harrison was always, and is now, opposed to immigration of Chinese and in favor of prohibitory competition of pauper labor with that of American citizens, and he was ever opposed to permitting the products of paupers, Chinese and criminals, at home and abroad, coming in competition with prison labor. Mr. Owen read a telegram from Messrs. Miller & Elam, stating that the allega tion made in relation to the naturalization of Chinamen at Indianapolis in 1880, or at any other time, was false; that such a thing had never been heard of, had never taken place, and that no Chinaman was ever known to vote at Indianapolis. He then proved that General Harrison had denied, over his own name, the malicious statement in regard to his having read a paper before a literary society advocating Chinese immigration and citizenship. He showed that the Democrats in the House, only the other day, had defeated a proposition by Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, to stop the traffic in criminal-made goods. He quoted Senator Harrison in the Senate against the evils of Chinese immigration and pauper labor, and demonstrated that the General had combated the question with Senator now Secretary of State, Bayard, and that the latter had taken his opposition to restriction of Chinese immigration into the Department of State under President Cleveland. He showed that Senator Harrison worked as a member of the committee on foreign relations for and secured the passage of an efficient anti-Chinese immigration bill in 1886, and after its passage by a Republican Senate, a Democratic House smothered it in committee. He closed by paying the General a high personal tribute, and declaring that he was in every way a typical American. Mr. Owen's speech was eloquent, pointed and conclusive, and he was heartily congratulated by every Republican on the floor of the House. A vote was not reached on the bill, owing to the lateness of the hour when the debate closed. A

Truculent Emperor William.

vote will probably be taken on Monday.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Aug. 18.-Emperor William lunched to-day at the headquarters of the First Infantry Guards, and made another energetic speech, in response to a toast to his health, proposed by Colonel Plesson. Although the affair was strictly private, it has transpired that the Emperor's remarks were mainly a repetition of his speech at Frankfort. He said that Germany would keep what she had gained, and also expressed his conviction that the army was able to meet all comers. A semi-official account says that the Emperor, in giving a toast to the regiment, referred to the training he himself had received in its ranks, and to the services which the regiment had rendered the country in cultivating old Prussian traditions as an example to the army. The lan-guage of Emperor William, although no immediate menace, is not to be attributed to his habit of expressing himself bluntly. His speech at Frankfort was premeditated, if not verbally prepared. The Emperor's ire has been excited by the Russian government's permitting or inciting the press to raise the Schleswig-Holstein question, with the additional contention that the Czar, as the representative of the house of Holstein-Gottorp, claims special rights to support the claims of Denmark. A semi-official communication to the Cologne Gazette says: "Schleswig-Holstein can only be separated from Germany by war, with Russia and France as the attacking nations. We take note that from Russian diplomatic sources it is clearly announced that in the event of a successful campaign Denmark would share in the booty and take part in the conflict." The North German Gazette also complains

that the statements regarding the claims of Denmark should first appear in the Nord, a paper which is at the disposal of the Russian government in the direction of the quest in which the officials of the Russian Foreign Office are en-

The tone of the semi-official press on this oceasion does not fully express the anger felt in the highest circles toward the wanton revival of a buried question. The Emperor's allusions to the achievements of Prince Frederick Charles pointed to more than his French victories. The Prince distinguished himself in the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848 and the Danish war of 1864. Blunt and impromptu as the Emperor William's language seemed, it struck effectively

The press concurs in regretting the futility of the Peterhof and Copenhagen visits. It says that, within four weeks after the interview between the Czar and Emperor William, the tension of the situation threatens Europe more

Herr Von Bætticher's return to office is the natural sequence of the death of the Emperor Frederick. Prince Bismarck was opposed to Frederick's desire to oust him. The Emperor, besides having a strong personal regard for Herr Von Bættisher, supported him during the crisis which ended with his resignation, and has taken the first opportunity to reinstate him in office as Vice-president of the Russian Ministry.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Public feeling in France over the speech delivered by Emperor William at Frankfort is developing rapidly, though officially there has been no sign made as yet. The more important of the French newspapers observe a dignified silence, which is unusual with them in such circumstances, but a few of the smaller ones are rabid in their denunciation of the speech. The very silence of the great papers is regarded as significant of the intensity of the feeling created, and their restraint under the provocation furnished by the head of the German government is commended on all sides and accepted as evidence that France will not allow herself to be drawn into a quarrel with Germany at the present moment, but will bide her time. It is now asserted by apologists for the Emperor, who have become alarmed at the excitement his speech has created, that the Kaiser merely intended to convey a warning to the Boulangists. This may be true, but the warning has certainly resulted in alarming the

whole of Europe. German Politics.

Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Aug. 18 .- Prince Bismarck had with him during the week at Friedrichsruhe Herr von Herrfurth, the new Minister of the Interior, and the National leader, Herr von Bennigsen, whose visit is associated with the near elections for members of the Landtag. Only once before has Herr Bennigsen obtained the rare honor of being a guest of Prince Bismarck, and that was at Varzin, in 1878, when negotiations were proseeding for the representation of the Nationals in the Ministry. The growing confidence of the Nationals in the result of the election leads to the expectancy that Herr von Bennigsen will obtain office. The recent reports of new combinations under which the Nationals, feeling their own strength sufficient, would rupture their alliance with the Conservatives, are replaced by semi-official statements that the cartel will be maintained in full. This change of front, coincident with the Bennigsen-Bismarck interview, is a plain declaration that Prince Bismarck does not see any way to dispense with the existing coalition of government

The North German Gazette, which has hitherto supported the Nationals, is taking an independent attitude, and having changed its tone, advocates the continuance of the cartel, but warns the Conservatives against agitating, in conjunction with the Ciericals, on the question of increased grants to the schools, with increased privileges to the clergy for controlling them. The Kreuz Zeitung attributes this change to the influence of the Emperor, whose sympathies with the Conservatives remain strong. As long as the maintenance of the cartel remained uncertain, the overtures of the National-Liberals to the Progressists for of the Progressists were declined. Richter declared that the party would not be mixed up in electoral intrigues, but would act upon the basis of its well-known principles, believing that it would thereby best preserve both its interests and its honor. The irreconcilable attitude of the Progressists, at the same time, checked the approaches of the leaders of the Center, who, while conquetting with the ultra-Conservatives, were throwing out feers to the Progressists. The sum of the position is that the elections will proceed upon the same basis as the last election. The National-Liberals will be slightly strengthened, but practically the balance of the parties will remain unchanged. Herr Liebknecht's return to the Reichstag from the Sixth district of Berlin is fully assured. The efforts of the government agents to obtain a candidate supported by a coalition vote of the National-Liberals and Progressists are increasng, but their chances of success are slight. The Socialists are hopeful of an increase of 3,000 votes. The anti-Semitics promote the candidature of a man with Christian-Socialistic views. The election will be watched with ingrowth or decline of socialism.

Coming Congress of German Catholics. BERLIN, Aug. 18 .- A congress of German Catholies will meet at Gribourg, in Breisgau, in September. The two leading questions to be discussed are religious orders and the regime of the schools. Dr. Windthorst is still in feeble health, but he promises to animate the proceed-ings of the congress by his presence. His ut-terances, in view of the Landtag elections, will be tautamount to a learned that his colleague, Mr. Bynum, intended to deliver a speech for distribution in Indielections, will be tantamount to a this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, by Chairman S. A a caveat, viz.: Ezra D. Hetfield, aged ninetyana and to make an attack upon General Harrideclaration of the platform of his party, Hays. James T. Denny was made permanent three, and Daniel Hetfield, aged eighty-seven





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and will disclose what tactics they are likely to follow. Seeing the isolation of the Clericals, under renewal of the National-Liberal-Conserva- made: Representative, Joseph B. Sellars; tive alliance, the leaders of the party are now commissioners, James Nelson and A. more in touch with the Vatican. The Pope's letter will be read to the congress. In it he congratulates the Centrists upon maintaining the rights of the church, and shows that the Vatican is glad the Centrists did not accept Prince Bis- by Hon. Ira J. Chase. Hon. E. T. Lane ad-marck's promise on the eve of the septenate dressed a very large and enthusiastic audience struggle, implicitly, as the Pope then desired. The growing discontent between the Vatican and Berlin will find frank voice in the congress.

Murder Growing Out of a Trivial Quarrel. CHICAGO, Aug. 18 .- An attempt to collect a debt of thirty cents resulted in the death of Bernard Reilly, to-night. He owned a small grocery store, and in a transaction Wm. Burns, a worthless character, claimed Reilly owed him the amount mentioned. He appeared with a constable to enforce his demand, when Reilly | the largest meeting ever held here. Mr. Bevadvanced on him with a cocked revolver. Reilly's brother-in-law, Peter F. Salmon, attempted to wrest the weapon from the excited man's grasp, when it exploded, the bullet passing through

Reilly's brain, killing him instantly. Record of the Clubs. LEAGUE. Lost. Per Cen Chicago...... 52 Boston......45 Indianapolis...... 32 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis..... 60 37 35 54 55 56 61 Athletics...... 53 Baltimore...... 39 Louisville...... 35 Cleveland...... 32 Kansas City..... 29 WESTERN ASSOCIATION. Des Moines..... 46 Omaha...... 43

BOSTON, 15; CHICAGO, 5. Boston, Aug. 18.-The Bostons sandpapered their bats to-day and administered a crushing defeat to the Chicagos. Baldwin was betted almost at will, and the errors of the visitors materially aided the run column of the home team. Clarkson pitched a lazy ball, but was

effective. Score: BOSTON. CHICAGO. 0 Ryan, m., 0 1 1 J'hast'n, m 3 Brown, r... 1 1 V'H'n, L. O O 2 Duffy, r... 2 1 2 0 Anson, 1.. 0 0 11 Morrill, 1.. 2 3 10 0 1 W'mson, s 2 Hines, l.... 1 1 3 0 0 Burns, 3.. 0 Higgins, 2. 0 0 4 3 0 Daly, c 0 Clarks'n, p. 1 1 0 4 0 Baldwin, p.0 1 0 4 Totals., 15 16 27 17 4 Totals ... 5 6 27 13

Rarned runs—Boston, 8; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Kelly, Morrill. Clarkson, Williamson. Three-base hits—Kelly, Nash (2), Johnston. Home-runs—Johnston, Duffy, Williamson, Anson, Brown. Stolen bases—Kelly, Morrill, Hines, VanHaltren. Double plays—Anson (alone), Pfeffer, Williamson and Burns. First base on balls—Kelly, Ray. Williamson, Morrill, Daly, Hines. Hit by pitched ball—Kelly. First base on errors—Boston 5: Chi. ball-Kelly. First case on errors-Boston, 5; Chicago, 1. Struck out-Brown, Kelly, Anson, Daly, Preffer, Baldwin. Passed balls-Kelly, 3. Wild pitch-Clarkson, 1. Time-2:10. Umpire-Kelly.

Gasoline Victims.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLFAX, Ind., Aug. 18 -At the close of street show, this evening, a can of coal oil was upset, setting fire to the clothing of a little daughter of F. M. Goldsberry. In extinguishing the flames W. N. Clift, Chauncey Goldsberry and others were severely burned. The little one was saved with a few slight bruises. Alvan Clark was a victim of gasoline on Thursday and is slowly recovering.

Putnam County Republicans. Special to tue Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 18 .- The largest and most enthusiastic convention the people here have ever beheld was that of the Putnam

chairman, and after the usual routine of committee work the following nominations were O. Lockridge; treasurer, Nelson Wood; sheriff. Thos. L. Matkins; surveyor, James Fordice; coroner, Dr. N. S. Wood. After adjournment the people were entertained by a rousing speech by Hon. Ira J. Chase. Hon. E. T. Lane adhere to-night, in a strong and elequent manner. Recruits are daily falling in line with the Republicans, and by November the party here will present a solid phalanx, which will be well nigh invincible.

Beveridge at Kentland.

KENTLAND, Ind., Aug. 18.-Albert J. Beveridge made a speech here to-night before five thousand people. There was a torch-light procession over a mile long. Old citizens say it was eridge's speech was received with cheers.

Riot Between White and Colored Miners. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 18 .-- A special to the Times says a big riot is in progress at Round Mountain, Ala., between white and colored miners. The white miners of the Elliott Furnace Company were discharged a week ago to-day for getting drunk. They drove the colored miners out, but Captain Elliott ordered the colored men back to start up the furnace to-night. The white miners have a lot of dynamite in their possession and say they will blow the furnace up as soon as it starts. The sheriff of Cherokee county is on the ground with one hundred men. Arms have been sent to the scene of the trouble from Rome, Ga., and Gadsden. Ala. Telephone wires have been cut and it is impossible to get later news.

Drunken Man Causes the Loss of Two Lives. PITTSBURG, Aug. 18 .- A skiff, in which were four persons, capsized in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Eleventh street, this evening, and Edward Call and Sadie Fahey were drowned. The other two, Michael Sullivan and Annie Elwood, clung to the upturned boat, and were saved. The accident was caused by Call, who was under the influence of liquor, jumping into the skiff and upsetting it. Miss Fahey was twenty years of age, and Call about five years her senior. Their bodies have not been recovered.

Enormous Rain-Fall. GREENVILLE, Miss. Aug. 18 .- The rainfall on Wednesday in the Yazoo valley was the heaviest ever known. At Leland it measured eleven and one-half inches, and was followed on Thursday by a rain-fall of nine inches. The water in some fields was from four to five feet deep.

Significant Facts. Washington Special in Philadelphia Press. I came across this item in looking over some

advance sheets, the other day, of the report of the Commissioners of Education for the year 1886-7, now going through the press at the Government Printing Office. In explaining the table showing the growth of enrollment of pupils in the public schools of the United States the writer makes the following re-mark: "Dakota furnishes the largest per cent of increase, 11.70, followed by Indiana with 9.20. This large development of the school registration of Indiana is a notable circumstance, when compared with the nearly stationary condition of that of the contiguous States, Ohio and Illinois." And again, speaking of the average daily attendance of pupils in the public schools, the same writer says: "Indiana stands in the same relation to the States on her east and west borders as in the case of enroll-

These three sentences explain a great many things. They give a stronger reason than has ever been assigned for the persistent Democratic opposition to the admission of Dakota into the Union, and they show why Indiana is about to lose its character of a doubtful State. The more public school attendance the more Republican votes.

A Hermit Miser's Surprise. New York Mail and Express.

The funeral of Frazee Lee, the hermit who died on Sunday, leaving an estate of about \$500,000, took place from the late residence of the decessed at Two Bridges, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Park, paster of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church. Interment was made in Hazlewood Cemetery. Immediately upon returning from the grave Mr. W. P. Codington, junior member of the law firm of Jackson & Coddington, attorneys for the executors, read the will, in the presence of a few more or lass interested persons, and contrary to expectations the bulk of the estate was willed for the express purpose of spreading the gospel. All but \$7,250, which is given to relatives and friends, the fortune goes to the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, first for the payment of its debts and the balance to be used by said church in spreading the gospel. It is not probable that the will will be contested,